NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1861.

THE REBELLION.

Important News from Western Virginia.

Rout of the Rebels at Chapmansville.

Reported Battle Between Gen. Cox and the Rebels Under Wise and Floyd.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM MISSOURI:

The Union Forces Preparing for a Decisive Battle.

Programme of the Rebel Campaign Against Gen. Fremont.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Reported Appointment of Gen. McCook to Supersede Gen. Anderson.

Important Order of General McClellan to the Army.

The Death Penalty to be Enforced Against Depredators on Private Property.

Mames of the Fortifications Wear Washington.

News from the North Carolina Coast and Fortress Monroe.

Pardon of the Mutinous Soldiers by General Wool,

&c., WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1861.

ORED MILITARY CHANGES—GENERAL MANSFIELD TO GO TO FORTRESS MONBOE. changes, it is secertained, on inquiry at the War Department, that no order has been issued to Major General ont to report for trial by court martial. It is true that General Mansfield has been appointed to the com-mand of Fortress Mource, but General Wool, whom he supersedes, has been assigned to no other duty.

DIFFICULTY BETWEEN GENERALS ANDERSON AND
MITCHELL—REPORTED SUPERSEDURE OF GENERAL
ANDERSON.

eral McCook arrived here vesterday, with instruc tions to present to the President and Cabinet and General Scott a statement of the condition of military affairs in misunderstanding of some nature has sprung up between General Anderson and General Mitchell, involving points of professional delicacy, which procludes a cordial cooperation between these commanders. General McCook was the bearer of a request that some other officer should be detailed to the command of these de-partments. F- had an interview with the officers of the government has night and to day, and explained fully the purpose of his mission. It is understood that the conference has resulted in the appointment of General Medicol to the command of the department of Kentucky, a d that this selection will not only be agreeable to Gen Mitchell and Gen. Anderson, who is suffering from ill health, but will also insure a prompt and effective ad-ministration of the campaign in Kentucky and along the

charge of the Department of Kentucky has given great satisfaction to the Kentuckians here. They like General Anderson, but have been centimually under apprehension and then proceed to the liberation of Ter

PREMONT'S CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Gurley, M. C., at present a volunteer aid to Gen emont, arrived here yesterday, and demands only twelve millions of dollars from the government as the first investment to back the financial pledges of General Fremont in the affairs which cost Lyon his life and Mulli gan his sword.

AVEAURS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC. There are evidences of an augmentation of the numbers of the rebel forces along the Potomac below Washington.

schooner Commerce has arrived here from Phila-with coal. She reports all quiet on the river, and not a man visible at Freestone Point or its vicinity.

There is a larger number of vessels in the Potomac t

was ever before known at this season of the year. The facet of transports and trading vessels coming up the Potemac was complimented with a few shots from the rebel batteries at Potomac Creek, without, however, doing any damage. A number of these vessels have ar rived and report the others coming safely on the way.

THE RISE IN THE RIVER. The condition of the Potomac is not just now favorable to an advance from either side, except by the way of the usual bridges. It is rising fast, and is several feet abov

A party of rebel cavalry made their appearance over Parrett's Hill, one mile up the Leesburg turnpike, beyond fall's (hurch, yesterday, but fled on the approach of our

Direct communication by telegraph between Western Virginia and the headquarters of the Union army in this city, which has been interrupted for several days, was responent to-day. The accounts from there are enco

Assistant Secretary Fox is making arrangements for Secretary Chase, at the nominal request of Quartermas-te. General M. igs., to place two millions of dollars in Lon-

the ships used in the Crimean war. It is said that there

The announcement that the Spanish government purpose sending an expedition against Mexico, with a land force of five thousand men, to march to the city of Mexico, is looked upon here as mere brag. Should any such interference take place, our government have determined it resent it, and to promptly repel, with our army and mayy, any force that may be directed by Spain against the na ghboring republic of Mexico.

THE PRANCH PRINCES AND NAPOLEON'S RECECT PRO-

the interference of French subjects in American cuities. They do not recognise the nutherity of the percr to control their actions. While all Europe seems ious for the maintenance of the Union, and the supremacy of the legitimate government in the United States, these Princes have but followed the sentiment of the French nation in sustaining liberty, law and order.

the French nation in sustaining liberty, law and order.

THE ARMY.

General James Shields has declined the appointment of a brigadier general, he having removed from California to Sinaloa, in Mexico, to recruit his failing health. [Another account received by telegraph from Sen Francisco, says that General Shields has lately been married, and had gone on a wedding tour to Mexico.—En Harald.]

J. C. P. Smith has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of captain, and ordered to report to Brigadier General Hancock.

The following appointments of brigade surgeous have been made to-day, and the parties severally ordered to report to the Surgeon General of the United States Army:—Gilman Kimbal, G. S. Palmer, J. H. Taylor, John McNutty, Thomas Antisall, John T. Crawford, Paniel Mecker.

Lichtenant Colonel George L. Andrews, of Massachu. setts, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Colonel, and ordered to report to Major

IMPORTANT ABOUT ORDER—NAMES OF THE FORTIFI-CATIONS NEAR WASHINGTON.

The following interesting order has been issued by

General MoClatian.—

Grammal ontern no. 18.

Handquartens Anar or the Poromac, Handquartens Anar or the Poromac, Washington, Sept. 20, 1861.

I. The attention of division and brigade commanders is called to the requirements of General Orders No. 2, from the beardquartens of the division of the Potomac, of July 50, 1861, which have of late been to a certain extent disregarded. No officer or soldier can absent himself from his camp and visit Washington except for the performance of some public duty, or for the transaction of important private business, for which purposes written permits will be given by brigade commanders. The permit will state the object of the visit. The number of passes granted at the object of the visit. The number of passes granted at the object of the visit. The number of passes granted at the object of the visit. The number of passes granted at the object of the visit. The number of passes granted at the object of the visit. The number of passes granted at the object of the visit. The number of passes granted at the object of the visit of the present is far too great. Brigade commanders will hereafter will observe that they can only give passes to the troops, or to other persons connected with the army. They are nother persons connected with the army. They are prohibited giving passes to citizens having no connection with the troops.

II. The publication of orders is neglected in certain portlens of this army. It is directed that henceforth the printed orders sent to them are distributed without delay. Care will be also taken at division and brigade headquarters to furnish copies of special orders, received from these or other superior headquarters, to the individuals concerned, through their immediate commander as soon as practicable. Orders for any body of troops will be addressed to the commander, and will be opened and executed by the commander will report weekly, through the chief ordnance officer, at these headquarters, the amount of ammunition on hand in their commanders.

commands and the amount in the cartridge boxes of the troops.

IV. The light batteries assigned to each division of this army will be commanded by the senior battery officer present with them, who will report directly to the division commander. The divisional batteries will not be assigned to brigades, except for temporary service.

V. The armament of the field batteries having been fixed by the Chief of Artillery, will not be altered oven in the slightest respect, except by his permission and order.

VI. The commander of every field battery will send to the office of the Chief of Artillery, on the lat and 18th of each mouth, a return of his battery, of the same form as used.

VIII. Whenever a field battery is engaged with the viII. Whenever a field battery is engaged with the enemy, a full report of the same in writing will be made, with as little delay as possible, by the battery commander to the Chief of Artillery, stating in detail, besides the ordinary matters of such reports, the loss or daming of material, as well as personnel.

VIII. All requisitions for ordinance and ordinance steres for the field batteries will be made direct to the Chief of Artillery.

VIII. All requisitions for ordinance and organice stores for the field batteries will be made direct to the Chief of Artillery.

EX. Hereafter all subsistence stores condemned by a board of survey, or by other competent authority with this command, will be turned into the principal depot of surplies nearest the point of such condemned stores, to be disposed of by the depot commissary according to army regulations and orders on the subject. A copy of the proceedings of the Board of Survey, or inspection report, will be furnished the commissary receiving the condemned stores.

X. Payment for the rations saved by commanies, as directed in General Orders No. 22, September 23, 1861, from the War Department, will be made only by the officers or spents in charge of the principal subsistence depots within this command.

XI. The works in the vicinity of Washington are named as follows:—

The work south of Hunting creek, "Fort Lyon."

That in front of Blonker's brigade, "Fort Worth."

That in front of Elec's Bouse, "Fort Worth."

That on Richar'son's Hill, "Fort Richardson."

That near the mouth of Four Mile creek, "Fort Scott."

That near the mouth of Four Mile creek, "Fort Scott."

That now known as Fort Albany, "Fort Albany."

That now known as Fort Albany, "Fort Craig,"

The work next on the right of Fort Craig, "Fort Til-

Rams:y."
The work next on the right of Fort Ramsay, "Fort Woodbury."
That next on the right of Fort Woodbury, "Fort De-

Kalb."
The work in rear of Fort Corooran and near the canal, "Fort Haggorty."
That now known as Fort Corooran, "Fort Corooran."
That to the north of Fort Corooran, "Fort Bennott."
That south of Chain Bridge on the height, "Fort Ethan

That near the Chain Bridge, on the Leesburg road, "For on the cliff north of the Chain Bridge, "Better,

mont."
That near Georgetown, "Battery Cameron."
That near Georgetown, "Battery Cameron."
That on the let of Tennallytown, "Fort Gaines."
That at Tennallytown, "Fort Pernaylvanis,
That at Emory's chapl, "Fort Me sachusetts."
That near the camp of the Second Rhode Island regiment, "Fort Slocum."
That on Prospect Hill, near Bladensburg, "Fort Lin-

That on the right of Gen. Sickles' camp, "Fort Stanton. That on the right of Fort Stanton, "Fort Carroll."
That on the left towards Biadenaburg, "Fort Greble."
By command of Major General McCLELLAN.
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant General.
RICHARD B. IRWIS, Add-de-Camp. THE PUNISHMENT OF DEPREDATORS UPON PRIVATE

The following important order has been issued by Gen-

The following important order has been issued by GenMcClellan:—

GENERAL OFDER, NO. 19.

Handcarters, Array of the Potonac,
Washington, Oct. 1, 1861.

The attention of the General commanding his recently been directed to depredations of an atrochus character that have been cummitted upon the persons and property of citizens in Virginia, by the troops under his command. The property of inoffensive people has been lawlessly and violently taken from them, their houses broken open, and in some instances burned to the ground. The General is perfectly aware of the fact that these outrages are perpetrated by a few bad men, and do not receive the sanction of the mass of the army. He feels condent, therefore, that all officers and soldiers who have the interest of the service at heart will cordinally unite their efforts with his nedeavoring to suppress practices which disgrace the name of a soldier.

The General Communing directs that in future all persons connected with this army who are detected in depredating upon the property of citizens shall be arrested and heaght to trial; and he assures all concerned that crimes of such enormity will admit of no remission of the death penalty which the military law attaches to offences of this mature. When depredations are committed on property in charge of a guard, will be held responsible for the same as principals, and punished accordingly.

By command of Major General McCLEILAN.

S. WILLAMS, Assistant Adjutant General.

Richard B. Iswir, Add detamp.

SECRETARY CHASE AND THE LONDON TIMES. Secretary Chase has read the comments of the London Times on his financial circular, and still lives. He may

DEMAND FOR THEASURY NOTES IN THE WEST Owing to representations from Western gentlemen, of the great desire for demand notes in the Northwest, the department has decided to send some of them to Chicago, to be exchanged for gold. There is little doubt that a quantity of these notes would be eagerly taken in place of the present bank circulation of that section.

Paymaster Fessenden left here this afternoon, with fifty-three thousand deliars, to pay off the Tammany regiment, to which three months' pay is due.

ARRIVAL OF GOVERNOE TATES AND HON. MR. IEL-

Governor Vates and Hon. Mr. Keilogg, of Illinois, ar

THE NEW GRANADIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION, The United States and the New Granadian Joint Comtion for the settlement of claims against the latter, grow-ier out of the Panama riots, having appointed the Eco.

Nathan G. Upham, of New Hampshire, as umpire, James Carlisle, Esq., counsel for New Granada, will forthwith proceed to take testimony on behalf of that republic, and ent it on the first Monday in November, to which he Convention to-day adjourned.

THE POST OFFICE FINANCES. The excess of expenditures over the Post Office Department receipts for the fourth quarter of the year 1860 was nearly \$2,000,000, while the excess for the first quarter of the present year was \$503,000—the receipts being no \$2,197,000. The receipts in the latter quarter exce these of the former by over \$50,000.

BELEASE OF A PRISONER AT FORT LAPAYETTE-THE ABBE M'MASTER. The Socretary of State to-day sent an order for the re-

enport Watchman. It was accomplished through the rumentality of Wm. H. Ludiow.

RETURN OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

The French Minister has returned from his the Prince Napoleon, and paid his respects to the Secre-tary of State to-day. He says Prince Napoleon had a very satisfactory visit during the eight weeks he re-

COLLECTOR OF CHICAGO.

Luther Haven, of Illinois, was to-day appointed Collector of the Port of Chicago, in place of Colonel White (republican), who resigns to take command of a rifle

CONSULAR APPOINTMENT.

Isalah Thomas, of Ohio, was to-day appointed Consul to
Laguayra, in South America. He will be specially instructed to prevent any coffee from going into the South-

NEWS FROM GENERAL BANKS' ARMY.

THE REBEL ATTACK ON THE ENCAMPMENT AT GREAT FALLS.

The attack upon our encampment at the Great Falls on Monday morning was by six regiments of rebel infantry, a body of cavalry and a battalion of artillery, all in bransits for the Upper Potomae. They fired about forty rounds of shots and shell, doing considerable damage to the houses, burting slightly but one person exclusive of ses, burting slightly but one person, exclusive of the houses, hurting slightly but one person, exclusive of another who was hit in the shoulder by a rebel picket at an earlier hour. The guns used by the rebels were seven in number, six and twelve pounders, the latter being rifled, and throwing projectiles of the Sawyer pattern. At the commencement of the cannonading, Lieutenant Colonel Suiter and the Adjutant of the Thirty-fourth New

ing no artillery to respond with. While Colonel Suiter was conversing with the Adjutant, a six pound ball from

finish, showing that the rebels are not deficient in the manufacture of their projectiles.

A Union battery subsequently arrived at the Falls, and threw several shells into the supposed position of the enemy, but obtained no response. The rebels exposed

by any demonstration. Early this morning they again moved forward. They were probably destined to Lees urg or the Foint of Rocks.

The river is too high at present to admit of crossing at

The New York Thirty-fourth still continue to guard nine niles of the river line, which ardnous duty they have To-day General Banks reviewed and inspected thre

brigades of his division near this place. This is supposed by some to be indicative of the commencement of a fall campaign. The troops were to be well disciplined, well clothed and well equipped. Some of the regiments have not yet been paid, which is attributable to the necessary

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

FIGHT WITH THE REBELS AT CHAPMANS. COX AND THE REBELS WISE AND FLOYD. CINCINNATI, Oct. 3, 1861.

The Kanawha correspondent of the Commercial of this city says that five companies of the First Kentucky regiment, four companies of the Thirty-fourth Ohio large number of prisoners. The country between Charles ton and Wyandot river is now freed from secession

was a report of a battle going on between General's Cox and Floyd and Wise, at Sewall's Mountain, and that the rebels were getting the worst of it and falling back upon their intrenchments at Lewisburg.

THE CONSOLIDATION OF REGIMENTS. Prelimmary steps towards the consolidation of the regi-ments in this vicinity were taken yesterday by Governor dorgan, in concert with Adjutant General Hillhouse and Brigadier General Ystes, the last mentioned commanding the New York depot of volunteers. Messengers were in New York depot of volunteers. Messengers were sent to the various encampmonts around the city to personally inspect the regiments and obtain accurate rosters or muster rolls. Captsin Alcock is busily engaged preparing lists of companies mustered in, and these, when finished, together with the reports of the messengers above referred to, will be submitted to Governor Morgan, and form the basis for action in consolitating the regiments. It is probable, however, that nothing will be done towards this latter end until next week, as the messengers have been instructed to obtain a full and correct report of the condition and strength of each regiment, which will necessarily involve a majtime.

The following order, important to field and company officers, has been issued by Governor Morgan:—

SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 314.

GENERAL HARDQUARGERS STATE OF NEW YORK. ADJUNTARY GENERAL SUFFICE, ALDANY, Oct. 3, 1861.

ADJUNTARY GENERAL SUFFICE, ALDANY, Oct. 3, 1861.

ADJUNTARY GENERAL SUFFICE, ALDANY, Oct. 3, 1861. Or under acceptance from the War Department, will present themselves without delay for examination before the Board appointed for that purpose in the department in which their company or regiments may be organizing. By order of the Commander-in Chief.

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant General.

Lieutenant S. A. Mellick, who is now in this city re cess, having, since his arrival one week ago, had upwards of thirty men mustered into the United States service. Lieutenant Mellick is daily in receipt of communications from parties reciding at a distance, to know whether he could accept more men, as the Mounted Rifles are a very popular corps. They have been acting as Gen. Wool's body guard. The new recruits will be sent to 04 Point Confort, on Saturday or Monday, from the recruiting office, 452 Broadway. As a few more men are wanted to fill up the squad this is an opportunity for those desiring to be sent on to the seat of war without delay to have their wishes gratified.

Colonel Henry W. Adams, late Captain of United States Sharpshooters, and Licutement Colonel A. S. Gibbs, late Major General of the Sixth Division of Massachusetts Militia, have recruited about six hundred men within Milita, have recruited about six hundred men within three weeks. Colorel Adams has received both a military and collegiate education, and has served in all engactities up to a field officer. Lieutenant Colonel Gibbe has held command from a non-commissioned officer to a Major General of the Sixth Division of the Massachusetts Milita. The officers are all educated military men. The regiment is recruiting throughout the country, and is to form part of Colonel Perry's brigade. Its New York headquarters are at 534 Broadway.

TER FIRST MASSACHUSETTS LIGHT BAT-

Bosron, Oct. 3, 1801.
The First Messachusetts Light Battery, reorganized ince its return from the three months' service, left this Josiah Porter. The battery is newly and splendidly equipped. It left at three o'clock by the Fall River route-

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

PREPARATION OF THE UNION FORCES FOR A GRAND BATTLE.

JEPPENSON CITY, Oct. 2, 1861. General Fremont continues actively occupied, and the various division commanders have had interviews with dence to be excellent in every particular, and to have me as disclosed it. Since his arrival here confidence in the Union cause has greatly increased, and it is now believed that before the end of the month Missouri will be purged

onvey our wounded to the hospitals in St. Louis. Colonel Philip St. George Cocke, of the Second Unit States dragoons, arrived here this evening, and had a lengthy private interview with General Frement. His force of regulars from Utah will no doubt be ordered to his vicinity for service. It is said that a Brigadier Generalship will be conferred upon him.

The following is a special despatch to the St. Le

Two government steamers have gone up to Gissgow to bring down Colonel Worthington's Pifth Iowa regimen

Preacher Johnson's rebel cavalry are still scouring th country along the Osage river, stealing everything they can lay their hands on, and running negroes South and

Lieutenant Colonel Totton is actively engaged in his po ntteries, which did such good service in the battle s

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL PRICE FROM LEXINGTON-HIS PROGRAMME OF OPE-

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 3, 1861. Dr. White, of Colonel Mulligan's brigade, arrived here

in the Sedalia train at an early hour this morning, and brings information from Lexington up to Monday night. General Price had left Lexington with the main body of his force, and is moving southward for the purpose of effecting a junction with Ben McCulloch, after which he

Dr. White represents that General Price is decided upon this point, having been elated and intoxicated by his victory at Lexington. He says that General Price

There were no less than 24,000 rebels ready to and welcome bim with arms in their hands. Dr. White thinks that the rebels will endeavor to ge tween us and the forces at Georgetown, and surround and cut off General Pavis and General Siegel, and then meet General Premont near this place. The rebelforce

has nineteen field pieces and are expecting rifled or General Price told the Doctor that the Southern confedpurpose of carrying on the war against the federal go

The robel troops are confident of victory, and are cla-moring to be led against General Frement.

Dr. White gives a sorry statement in regard to the con-lect of the robels towards the wounded at Lexington. They took away from him all his hospital stores, not leav

ing him even a sponge.

A portion of General Price's force had moved towards There were but about 800 men in Warrensburg who

he doctor passed through there. He thinks Price's force numbers fully 40,000.

Dr. White says he heard on his way here that 18,00 rebels had parted from the main body and marched to place before reinforcements could reach them from Jef

that he was turned back by the enemy's pickets twelve miles from that town. The doctor believes that the rebels have no blan quitting the State, but intend to make a demonstration in

yast numbers upon Georgetown, Jefferson Chy and St. Louis, and that they are perfectly confident of their ability to take them. forces there are preparing to receive the foc.

An officer here, formerly of Colonel Mulligan's Irish

brigade, who left the vicinity of Lexington on Monday evening, places no confidence in the truth of the above. This officer says at the time he left not more than ten thousand rebels had quitted Lexington, and that nothing

vill very soon strike a blow in some quarter where he is

NEWS FROM CAIRO.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3, 1801.
The Journal's Cairo despatch says that a large number of troops are now being embarked for an important expedition. No one knows their destination.

CAIRO, Oct. 3, 1861. this morning with a large amount of corn, several horses and nine prisoners. They are being tried to-day before a military commission appointed by General McCierland.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH. Sr. Louis, Oct. 3, 1861.

The Republican learns that a letter has been received

here from New Orleans (the date of the letter not given), stating that a fleet of seventy vesses, large and small The Republican also learns from a citizen of this State

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5's, 75's; Reading Raifroad, 17's; Mortis Canal, 35; Long Island Raifread, 3's; Pennsylvania Raifroad, 3's; Lexabage on New York par a 1-10 per cent discount.

ARANY, Oct. 3— P. M.

Fiour steady. Wheat—Sales in car lots only at \$1.20 for red State, \$1.25 for amber Michigan and \$1.24 a. \$1.35 for white to, Rye saleable in car lots at 69c, a 70c, 56 lbs. Corn is in larger receipt and good demand and better sales 5,000 bushels inferior Western mixed at \$1.35 a. \$1.35 for white to, Rye saleable in car lots arrive stendily; 58c, a 60c, for two rowed; 7,000 bushels Bay quinte at 60 5c, a 60c, for two rowed; 7,000 bushels Bay quinte at 60 5c, and afloat. Outs in fair demand and slightly better: sales State in car lots at 23'5c, a 33c, delivered; 4,000 bushels old Canada Rast at 30'5c, alloat. Whitesy—Sales loubed for New York 33 bules hour, 7,08 bbls. four, 100 baics wool, 349 bbls. cil, 350 bbls. high wines, 911 bass wheat, 1,365 bbls. apples. Shipped by tows to New York, October 2, 39,600 bushese corn, 4,606 bushels rye, 26,200 do. wheat, 15,000 bushels rye, 26,200 do. wheat, 15,000 bushels rye, 26,200 do. wheat, 15,000 bushels rye, 26,200 do. wheat, 11,000 bushels for 2, 21,000 bushels.

Flour unchanged. Wheat for forter and East 2,241 bbls.

Flour unchanged. Wheat firm sales 12,000 bushels

Flour unchanged. Wheat firm sales, tast night, 650 beshels white this at 31 20, 2,500 beshels white this at 31 20, 2,500 beshels thick spring at \$1 64, 6,000 bushels written and Indiana private terms, to-day, 2,500 bushels ordinary Chiea spring at \$1 63. Corn firmer: sales 2,500 bushels from at 44c, 5,500 bushels yellow do, at 45c. Parley and register from the sales and tracking the sales at 45c.

NEWS FROM HATTERAS INLET.

AFFAIRS AT HATTERAS INLET-CAPTURE OF PRIZES OFF BEAUFORT.

FORTHESS MONROE, Oct. 2, } Via Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1861. The steamer S. R. Spaulding returned last night from remnant of the Naval Brigade.

A few people were still coming in to take the oath of

had unsuspectingly approached the iniet. They were both schooners from the West Indies, loaded with salt,

The gunboat Cambridge came up this morning for co and water. She has been making the blockade off Beau-fort, N. C., and has taken four prizes, the prizes being the Louisa Agnes, from Lanenburg, with a cargo of fish; the Revere, from Yarmouth, N. S., loaded with fish; the Edwin, from Burbadoes, with molasses, and the Julia, from St. Johns, with tin, medicines, &c.

The revenue cutter Henrietta is at Old Point.

OUR NAVAL CORRESPONDENCE. UNITED STATES STEAMER SUSQUEIANNA, OFF HATIERAS INLET, Sept. 30, 1861. nactivity on Board—The Susquehanna in a Storm Damages Roccival—Captures of Three Schooners—

on the Way to be Captured, de. As the army transport steamer Spaulding will leave this place for Hampton Roads in the course of an hour, I drop a few lines that will inform your numerous readers that

we are still in existence, although we are not doing much at present for want of an opportunity and the necessary means to do it with, which latter complaint, however, On the morning of the 27th it commenced blowing a gale of wind right on shore, which compelled us to get up

on the morning of the 27th it commenced blowing a gale of wind right on shore, which compelled us to get up our anchor and put to sea. The strength of the gale listed about fourteen hours, secompanied with a heavy sea, which stove and carried away all her head, including her bobstays, guys and whiskers, which, to gether with the damage to her cutwater and catheai, caused by our collision with the stramer Flag, will make it necessary to visit some navy yard very soon.

On the 28th we captured the schooner San Juan, Capt. Pavis, of Elizabeth City, N. C. She is from Aquilia with sait and bound for Newbern, N. C. She will be sent north. Capt. Bavis says the echooner Prince Alfred, captured by this ship and sent to Philadelphia a short time since, and now sailing under the English flag is owned in Newbern, and her proper name is fest or Bess, I forget which. At last necounts it was thought she would be cheared, owing to the advoit manner she had been transmogrified; but if she has not escaped when this reaches you her jig will be up, as we now have the necessary evidence to convict her.

On the morning of the 29th we captured the schooner Baltimore, with sait, from Turks Islands. She was bound into Newbern. From some of the crew we learn that three others are on their way hither. They are ignorant of the capture of this place. We will keep a look out for them. Sail is worth as much to the rebels as powder. About non to-day we speake the United States frigate Roanoke and sleep Pale, bound south.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

NO CHANGE OF AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS

MONROE. General Wool has not left Fortress Monroe, and passen gors who arrived by the Oid Point boat this morning have no knowledge of any contemplated change in that depart-

GENERAL WOOL'S ADDRESS TO THE MUTI-NOUS PRISONERS EN ROUTE TO TOR-

Passengers by the boat which arrived this morning from Old Point report that General Wool addressed the prisoners at the Rip Raps who had been sent there by General McCiellan, en rome to Tortugas. He told them that had General McCiellan shot them on the spot for the mutiny, in the face of the enemy, he would have been perfectly justified. He had, however, a proposition to make to them. All who were willing to place themselves in his hands should step forward three paces. Those who re-fused would proceed to Tortugas. The entire 180 stepped forward with cheers, and many were so affected that they shed tears of joy, and expressed the desire to be placed where they could but retrieve the stigma that their acts had brought upon them. The whole number were immediately taken to Newport News and mustered

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE. FORTHERS MONROE, Va., Oct. 1, 1861.

The Rebels at Their Old Games Again—Firing Upon
Pickets—One Man Wounded—Arrival of More Contrabands Down the James Rivor—Their Experience of Virginia-Lack of Provisions, dc.-Troops and Bat-

teries on James River-Naval Intelligence, de. the opposing forces, which, at our time, were of almost daily occurrence; consequently the duty of a picket has been dull and monotonous. Men went out on exterior pickets, paced their rounds for the allotted time, and returned without a bullet perforated nat, or a single tale of a midnight possage at arms. It was like standing guard at a general train b came irksome to the men when there was no excitthe rebels bids fair to renew the interest that the sol-

diers found in picket duty.

The enemy have again fallen into the habit of firing on

diers found in picket duty.

The enemy have again fallen into the habit of firing on our pickets from their hiding places, and after wounding one or two men, or attempting to place hers du comout as many as they may, retreat, and by familiar roads and paths offect a successful return to their fellows. There have been one or two instances of this nature during the past week. The rebels assen to have become embodened very sockethy, and now the picket may expect to receive a shot at any moment trom a cowardly, covert fee. One of the Twentie h regiment was wounded in the leg on Sunday last, and I understand others have nearrowly except since. Some of these bushwhackers who come arross lack river to shot our pickets will be caught one of these days, and it will then go hard with them. They cannot expect much elemency at our langis.

We had a fresh arrival of contrabands yesterday. They were from Smithfield, a small village from twenty to twenty-five miles above. Newport News, on the James river. Nine healthy fellows came is, having escaped in a small fisher man is beat, which they navigated by night down the river, passing batteries and camps without detection. They had possessed themselves of the boat throuweak ago, but had secreted it so closely as to evado the searches made by the owners and friends until the proofitious time arrived for their depart we, when they bade a tearful farewell to their amilies and started for our camp at Newport News. They had posses in a stearful farewell to their families and started for our camp at Newport News. They had posses to be boat making for them. They immediately turned and rowed like go delices up the river, and for more than india a hour managed to keep their relative distance from their pursues; but the paratical arms of the man-dewar's crew flaily pulled to them, and they seeing the seclesticss of a firther struggle, threw up their ours, expecting instant death. It happened to be a beat from one of our menofewar at Newyort News, which had been sent out to overhaul them.

of prospecies growing dacker. The negroes state that there is the greatest adicting among the farmers for the want of sail, which is very scarce and not to be had for money. Sait is worth even or eight dollars a sack, and no supply at that high price. Every one is greatly distressed for the commonest necessaries of life, and unless they can obtain sait to cure their bacon for the winter they mast suffer still more before spring cames.

Another cub of time is expected down in a day or two, as they have a boat secretor and are only watching for a favorable apportunity to leave.

A beging truce was sent to Norfelk to-day to carry up about hereby wanded priseners has not at these Mountain, Western Virginia, a short time since. The nature of their discharge is not known. Several other pores is were sent up, and two or three pontermen availed themselves of the Opportunity to take a lock at the rebel batteries on the Eigsbeich river.

THE NAVY.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD. VESSELS COMMISSIONED—THEIR OFFICERS PROGRESS OF WORK AT THE VARD, ETC.

Now that the navy is performing such an active and have become points of attraction, and all that occars I army. The satting of a man-of-war creates as much exbefore the people began to be accustomed to the sight. The engagement at Hatteras Iniet, and the late gallant exploit at the Pengacela Navy Yard have turned the people's

work, and or the 19th of September she went on her trial trip, giving perfect satisfaction to all. Her armament, of which we have given a description, was at once put on board, and she went into commission on Monday. She left the Newy Yard the same evening, and is now lying of the Fattery awaiting orders, amounted to built in this city—is having her armament placed on board, and if they continue to work as hard as they are doing at present, she will be ready for sea in a day or two. She, take the Unacilla, will carry one eleven-inch columbiad placed amidships, a Parrott riled gua mounted on the forceastle, and six dirty-two pounders at her ports. It is rumored, though with what degree of truth we cannot say, that when she is compacted she and the vessels named above will proceed on a secret expedition. A guard of marines has been placed en board the Alabama, the only vessel of the other work at the yard goes on as usual, and the cameasse number of men employed there enables the work to be pushed forward with an unexampled viger. The

iowing are the official lists of their officers:—
Mater's Mate and Executive Officer—Lewis J. Kane.
Acting Master Commanding—S. J. Manton.
Master's Mate and Executive Officer—Lewis J. Kane.
Acting Master's Mate—James Scannill.
Second Assistant Engineer—John Bourman.
Third Assistant Engineer—John G. Bolander.
Acting Master Commanding—A. S. Gardner.
Master's Mate—John Blitz.
Acting Master's Mate—John Blitz.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer—Henry Bost.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer—Henry Bost.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer—Augustus Wardell.
The Gen of the Sea, the Bragiliera, and one or two-other vessels, are almost ready for sea. They were yested any taking on beard their armament. The first vessel will carry four and the second six gens. Workmen are busily at work on the steamers Eantlage de Cuba and the Qualice City. Quaker City.

The following is a list of the officers who have reported for service. On the

for service. On the
OTAWA.

Licutenant Commanding—Thomas H. Stevens.

Licutenant—George B. White.
Acting Mader—Henry C. Keene, Samuel Haines, William P. Deckray.
Acting Facture Levenanter—Charles H. Noyes.
Acting Facture Levenanter—Charles G. Carpenter.
First Assistant Engineer—W. W. Bungan.
Second Assistant Engineer—Ed. W. Koehl, E. H. Seymour, F. C. Prindle.
The following are the official lists of officers of the Alabama, Augusta and Unadilla:—
ALARAMA. Commander—E. Lamber.
Lieutenant—E. W. Henry.
Acting Mesters—W. J. Powers, C. C. Hillard and J. S.
Schnie.

Dennie.

Ausklant Surgeon.—O. A. Cibson.

Ausklant Surgeon.—O. A. Cibson.

Ausklant Surgeon.—W. S. Harford.

First Assultant Engineer.—E. C. Mayson.

Sound Artistant Engineer.—E. C. Berryman.

Third Ausklant Engineer.—R. Hamilton, G. McDonald and B. Taylor.

Gunner.—A. Everson.

Master's Mates.—G. P. Lee and N. C. Smith.

Commander.—E. G. Parrott.

Licutenant.—H. L. Howien.

Ac ing Masters.—J. L. Watson, N. B. Heath and R. T. Wysat.

Wysat.

yant, Aminiant Surgeon—W. H. Holmes. First Assistant Engineer—G. V. Sloot. Second Assistant Engineer—M. F. Chevers. There Assistant Engineer—B. A. James, D. J. Pollock of A. Dorent Assistant Engineer

and A. Burnam.

Mader's Mates J. W. Johnston, J. W. Cumm
W. Worth Lieutenant Commanding—Napoleon Colling.
Lieutenant and Executive Officer—J. G. Greene,
First Assistant Engineer—Edward Marsland.
Assistant Surgeon—R. L. Waber.
Assistant Feynmater—Edward May.
Acting Matters—P. W. Cruze, W. L. Tuttle and Edward
an Sire.

an Sice.
Third Assistant Engineers—Fred. Bull, Jr., Henry S.
onsaid and R. H. Thurston.
Master's Males—W. Howard Brice, G. W. Daisy and

acendiary fire occurred in a two story frame dwelling near Lexington avenue. The flames were discovered un dor the stairs, and were rapidly ascending when arrested and extinguished by the neighbors. Fire Marshai licker was notified and an investigation was gone into, assisted by Captain Bryan, of the Nineteenth precinct. A number of persons were summoned and examined. The first assect of the affair appeared to point with suspicion against Mr. Ailen; there being sufficient maurance on the building to fully cover the loss, this was alleged as one of the motives to insignate the burning. Mr. Ailen, it seems, lived in the lower part and was at home when the fire occurred, and a Mr. Meeks and family lived in the upper part of the house. The examination of the burned subbish showed that a preparation had been made by using a champagne basket, dried grass and straw.

The boy, Charles F. Meeks was, seen about haif an hour before the fire to carry some straw from the street into his pate, and go towards the house. With this fact, together with other circumstances and the boy's own outradictory story, the Fire Marshai placed the suspicion on him, and accordingly Captain Bryan, at ten o'clock on Wednesday night, detained the boy in the station losse. The following day the Fire Marshai saw the beginn, and he then confessed his guilt in the following manners—He said that he had wanted his mother to have away from that house for some time past. The when the wind blew he was arraid the house own, but to scare his mother so have away. That he put the dried grass and some at aw into the champagne basket and placed the backet under the stairs before he went to the butcher's. On his return from the butcher's he took the meat up stairs, then came fown, struck a march and set fire to the straw, then went into the street, and that in about five minutes after the alarm was given. It so happened that the fire over subbaction were compelled to get out at the second scory windows, on the pazza roet, and from theore they were extrincted by means of a ladder. This method or coring his mother was considered a joke, probably, on the part of the dor the stairs, and were rapidly ascending when arrested and extinguished by the neighbors. Fire Marshal Paker

on Wednesday afternoon, as announced in the Highlip, with about sixty new students, many of whom are at early practitioners. Out of the fifty-nine students of last year's Junior Class, only thirty had reported themselves, the rest having gone to the wars; so that, considering the rest having gone to the wars; so that, considering the times and the number of the present applicants, it is evident that the institution, registering ninety students the very first day of the term, is growing in popularity, and its usefulness has become un fail accompt. The law department is conducted by Prof. T. W. Dwight, LLD, who is highly accomplished in his own department, and seems to be very popular with the young gentlemon. Prof. Lieber lectures also en political science; Prof. Nairne on ethics, and Prof. Ordronaux on medical jurisprudence. Prof. Dwight aunounced to the students that there will be three prizes in his department to content for at the close of the term. The sums awarded will be \$250, \$150 and \$100. Another prize also of \$200 will be given to the student who shall attain the highest excellence in political science.

The steamship Kangaroo, which sailed from New You on Saturday last, passed this point last evening, and tel graphic news and commercial despatches for Lorope weighneed on board of her by the news yacht of the New York press.